

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for distribution. It is now complete and printed at the Daily Press Office, and, from the best and most authentic sources, no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872 will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PORT;

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed especially for this Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information, and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms: Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

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very disinterested and refused to fight. Tai-kuang-tung, the Vice-roy of Kiangnan, Rangoon, and the like, sent in his resignation to Peking, owing to his age and bodily infirmities having rendered him no longer able to perform the duties of his post. The local government here have during the last few days been busy packing up money for Shensi, and we hear of a native of the Tsin-tien district, named Tanou-ko-chung, reputed to be an able military leader, being ordered to Shensi to take command of the troops there, supposed to be acting against the Mahomedans.

As from all sides we hear of population and incapacity existing rampant amongst the Chinese governing class of the empire, and as the present rebellion is carried on by men who are firmly bound together by religion, who have a numerous body of co-religionists throughout all the North of China, and who no doubt can easily obtain supplies of arms and other munitions of war from the Chinese Government, have no control, I cannot see how the Peking Government can ever hope to effectually put down the Mahomedan rebellion; and I very much fear that the day is near when the men of the north of China will be under the rule of Mahomedans.

Sept. 18th, 1871.

18th December.

On the afternoon of the 9th inst. the city authorities arrested eight men (of whom some are said to be connected with a secret society inimical to the ruling dynasty) who were with others creating a disturbance near the north gate of the city. Four of these men were set at liberty five days later, three are in prison and have been condemned to severe punishment, namely, one month in prison and two years' confinement as laborers on the roads, and outside the west gate of the city. He was named Lo-sen-yu, a native of Tsin-tien, about 32 years of age, and by religion a Mahomedan.

Li-hung-chang left Tientsin at 8 a.m. of the 9th instant, and at noon of the same day the Customs Tariff sent a circular letter to the foreign offices at Tientsin, to the effect that, owing to the recent disturbances, and the number of disturbed people in the surrounding country, he was apprehensive that travellers would be plundered on the road between Tientsin and Peking, if precautionary measures be not adopted to prevent such. As, however, his Excellency Chin, the military commandant of Tientsin, had told him that he would appoint officials to escort the messengers taking money to Peking, if the Consuls would previously inform him that they had no objection, he would be at once sending messengers with money or other valuables, as would acquaint the commandant of such, that he may appoint soldiers to escort them, and thus prevent their being plundered on the road; a matter of importance."

If I could not produce any other evidence to show the danger of lawlessness likely to exist at Tientsin during the winter, this latter, giving the opinions of two of the Tientsin mandarins, would alone I imagine be conclusive on the point.

[It strike us that our correspondent much exaggerates the prospect of trouble. Manufacturing is likely to occur in the country; but it is not foolish enough to absent itself. If there were likelihood of serious trouble at Tientsin, D. N.]

The local civil and military, manservants patrol the streets of the city, and, on account every night, and from hence to Peking, in the grand review, soldiers belonging to the Tientsin commandant patrol. The river is yet quite open from here to Tukuo, and we see every day a few junks going to or coming from that place. The river water opposite the settlements has only fallen 31 inches below the highest water of 6th Oct. The Yangtze river has always flowed into the Tientsin river, and has done so since the 1st of October last year; we had no high water at the date of the month. This great volume of water must be coming from some source south of here, by the Grand Canal and across the country from the Yellow river; and this fact has just been confirmed to me by a traveller who has come up from Chinkiang. What is there to show that we shall not next year see this low water flooded like last year? Nothing! and I too much fear we may expect a repetition of the low water of last year. What will become of the inhabitants in that case? The Government will have to find some place for them to emigrate to. There is plenty of room for them in Mongolia, a country to a great degree lying useless from the ignorance and mode of life of the aborigines; and if the agricultural Chinese went there, it would produce crops sufficient to support millions of human beings. People might be induced to go there for sale to Tientsin, and on several occasions have been seen in the streets leading their teams in the same way as we use Chinese lead Peking dogs about for sale when servants were in port. The open state of the river enables supplies to come to Tientsin from the west part of the prefecture; but when the river goes closed, I fear the owners of the provisions will be plundered on the route. The Yamen people have opened all the imperial soldiers in Kiangnan, and Shensi, and inflicted several defeats at the hands of the Mahomedans; so the rumour I heard same time last month about the trouble the Central Government was in regarding the state of affairs in Shensi must be true. These Mahomedan rebels can easily get supplies of arms and ammunition from Western and Northern traders, and it is quite impossible for the Chinese Government to check this traffic. This news will not affect next year's import trade, and prevent the Shensi men continuing to do their work. The Chinese things scarcely ever run smoothly in this country; and no sooner does one calamity cease than others start up, interfering with the tranquillity of the region.

31st December, 1871.

I have already written you a note, but add another line. The Yamen people here continue to speak of the Mahomedan rebels carrying everything before them. Kuanfu affairs are giving the Peking authorities much anxiety. The Mahomedans people in Tientsin are very much enraged because the authorities behaved one of their creed for merely fighting in the street, a fortnight back. Of course the heads of the families, and the like, were to be punished; but the petitioners that his Superior will, before proceeding to the Colony, be made fully acquainted with the condition of affairs and with the views of the Memorialists, and it will be his first duty to inquire thoroughly into the matter.

After giving the Memorial careful consideration, His Lordship is of opinion that the appointment at the present moment of the proposed Commissioner, and a Committee of 12, to be sent into the Police, I am directed to the Government to acquaint you, for the information of the gentleman who signed the Document, that by the last mail His Excellency received a despatch of the Earl Debenham from the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, who desired His Excellency to inform the Memorialists that the condition of the Police Force has for considerable time past been one of anxiety and disquietude, and that he had had frequent communication with the Governor on the subject. His Lordship has further instructed His Excellency in connection with the suppression of the Gambling Houses to strengthen the Police Force, and to spend on it a considerable portion of the Special Fund. His Lordship had been enabled to secure in England a certain number of well-trained Police officers, and he has had frequent communication with the Governor on the subject. It is now his desire, as far as possible, to make his return to Shanghai, but he has not yet been able to obtain a man to fill the post of Commissioner stamp, and confidently hopes that the Governor's experience will enable him to establish an improved condition of affairs. His Lordship fears, however, that the complete reorganization of the Police System, to which the Memorialists point, and which may perhaps prove to be necessary, cannot well be undertaken by Sir Richard MacDonald, as the termination of his tenure of office is so near at hand. He is, therefore, desirous of leaving the post as soon as possible, and to obtain a man to fill the post, he has called a meeting of the Memoria-

lists on the 10th December, so he will reach your port after the close of the year.

2nd January, 1872.

PEKING.

The N. C. Daily News give the following translation of a characteristic memorial which appears in the *Peking Gazette*:

The late governor of Shensi, Li Hsing-ju, when his father died, and the little land he had in order to bury his parents in a becoming manner. His grief at his father's death was very great. There was a fainting about that time in his native place (Feicheng), and being unable to support his mother, he took her on his back and went forth to beg. In this manner he travelled to Kweilin in Hanan. Whatever he got he gave to his mother, and she died. He became blind without any food, though he carefully concealed this from his mother. In the following year she became ill, and fearing lest she should die in a strange place, he carried her home again—a distance of 1,000 li. In the 25th year of Ta-kwang his mother died. He buried her with his own hands. He grieved so bitterly at her death that he fell into a fainting fit, and was unable to stand. He was allowed to work for the Institution; as he is a very good carpenter we have appointed him in the quality of master, to teach and superintend the others. It may appear strange, but it is notwithstanding a fact, that the direction of the reformatory has always made it a point not to be the means to relieve or to reward the reformers, but to encourage them to be honest and upright. The toys are at liberty to have the home whenever they like, but during the time they choose to remain they

YOKOHAMA.

Letters from the above port are to the 13th

The Chamber of Commerce have passed the report upon the revision of Treaty, with some slight alterations.

The Japanese Government have communicated

to the Foreign Representatives that they do not intend to alter the prohibitions of the port. They also say that it is difficult to ascertain, whether there are any in the country, as circumstances may demand, that some of the rice stored by the Board of Finance shall be sold at the open Port by public tender to Japanese and Foreigners for exportation.

The Board of Trade, Koko and Quatre, are pro-

gressing as rapidly as can be expected, and will be rapidly completed when the iron work for

the building arrives from home.

The Japan Mail gives the following partic-

ulars concerning the telegraph between Nagasaki and Shanghai:—The telegraph

between Nagasaki and Shanghai has now been fully repaired, and it is now

now in full working order.

The Chinese Government may export its

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